

**ASSOCIATIVE MEANING IN THE LYRICS OF ALAN
WALKER'S POPULAR SONG IN 2019**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY
BETHA PUTRI NUR ISWAHYUDI
NIM: 165110101111033



STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
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WALKER'S POPULAR SONG IN 2019**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
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BY
BETHA PUTRI NUR ISWAHYUDI
NIM: 165110101111033

STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2021

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I

Name : Betha Putri Nur Iswahyudi

NIM : 165110101111033

Address : Perum Jenggolo Indah Blok C13 Kecamatan Ngasem, Kabupaten
Kediri

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Betha Putri Nur Iswahyudi

165110101111033

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Malang, 28 May 2021

Supervisor

Yuni Astuti., S.Pd., M.Pd

NIP. 197606012006042001

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis titled ASSOCIATIVE MEANING IN THE LYRICS OF ALAN WALKERS POPULAR SONG IN 2019 by BETHA PUTRI NURISWAHYUDI has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

Examination Date (dd/mm/yyyy): 28/05/2021



TANTRI REFA INDHIARTI, S.S., M.A., Chair/ Examiner
Employee ID Number. 201309 870119 2 001



YUNI ASTUTI, S.PD., M.PD, Member/ Supervisor
Employee ID Number. 19760601 200604 2 001

Acknowledged by,

Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs,



Hamamah, M.Pd., Ph.D.

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ABSTRACT

Iswahyudi, Betha Putri Nur. 2021. **Associative Meaning of *Alan Walker's Popular Song Lyrics in 2019***. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Yuni Astuti. Examiner: Tantri Refa Indhiarto

Keywords: Associative Meanings, Songs, Lyrics, Alan Walker

Language is used as a communication tool to express someone's idea or opinion. In delivering the idea or opinion either through spoken or written, there should be meaning behind the words or sentence that is uttered. This research focused on the interpretation of associative meanings in the lyrics of Alan Walker's popular song in 2019 using Leech theory (1983). Alan Walker is a British singer and songwriter who uses English as the language used to write his songs. There are two objectives in this study. First objective is to analyze the associative meaning found in the song lyrics and the second is what are the meaning conveyed throughout the song lyrics of Alan Walker's popular song in 2019. The point of this research is to find out the associative meaning of the words in the songs and to understand the message existing in the song lyrics.

This is a qualitative research and the data used are words which possibly carry associative meanings in the song lyrics. The data are lyrics from www.lyricfind.com, after that, the writer listen to the songs and read the lyrics thoroughly to find the data and underlined the words and phrases that contain associative meaning of each line of the lyric. After collecting the data, the writer identifies the associative meaning contained in the song lyrics based on Leech's theory, figuring out the meaning or messages of the songs, and the last is making conclusion based on the finding and discussion.

After conducting the data analysis, the writer found there are thirty-six expression that contain associative meaning and those associative meaning carried in both words and phrases. There are six words that belong to the meaning reflected meaning, three words of stylistic meaning, three words of connotative meaning, two words of collocative meaning, and twenty-two sentences of affective meaning.

Affective meaning is the most widely found type of meaning from this research data. This is because the lyrics of the song use many terms related to the personal feeling of the song writer and the function is to convey the attitudes or personal feeling of the singer or songwriter. In the first song entitled "*On My Way*", the writer has discovered the meaning of the songwriter's intention to write this song. The song itself tell the story of a woman who has the courage to fight with fear and pass through all the obstacles of life. In this song, there are a lot of words that contain personal feeling. The second song entitled "*Lily*" also contains the personal feeling of a girl named Lily who came out of her comfort zone then got lost and wanted to go back to where she used to be.

Based on the finding of the analysis data, the result of this research can be concluded that in the two song lyrics Alan Walker's "*On My Way*" and "*Lily*" there is mostly found the affective meaning that expresses the personal attitude or feeling of the song and the function is conveying to the personal feeling of the singer. The writer suggested to the next researcher to examine the associative meaning or overall type of meaning of Leech's theory with different objects for example movies, novels, news, and so on. The writer also suggests the next researcher to use another theory about associative meaning and combine it with another object in linguistic or literature field.

ABSTRAK

Iswahyudi, Betha Putri Nur. 2021. **Makna Asosiatif Lirik Lagu Populer Alan Walker di Tahun 2019**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Yuni Astuti. Penguji: Tantri Refa Indhiarto

Kata Kunci: Makna Asosiatif, Lagu, Lirik, Alan Walker.

Bahasa digunakan sebagai alat komunikasi untuk mengekspresikan ide atau pendapat seseorang. Dalam menyampaikan gagasan atau pendapat baik melalui lisan maupun tulisan, harus ada makna di balik kata-kata atau kalimat yang diucapkan. Penelitian ini berfokus pada interpretasi makna asosiatif dalam lirik lagu populer Alan Walker pada 2019 menggunakan teori Leech (1983). Alan Walker adalah penyanyi sekaligus penulis lagu asal British yang menggunakan bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa yang digunakan untuk menulis lagu-lagunya. Ada dua tujuan dalam penelitian ini. Pertama adalah menganalisis makna asosiatif yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu dan yang kedua adalah apa arti yang mungkin disampaikan sepanjang lirik lagu populer Alan Walker pada tahun 2019. Inti dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui arti asosiatif dari kata-kata dalam lagu-lagu dan untuk memahami pesan yang ada dalam lirik lagu.

Ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dan data yang digunakan adalah kata-kata yang mungkin membawa makna asosiatif dalam lirik lagu. Data lirik diambil dari www.lyricfind.com, setelah itu, penulis mendengarkan lagu-lagu dan membaca lirik secara menyeluruh untuk menemukan data dan menggarisbawahi kata-kata dan frasa yang berisi makna asosiatif dari setiap baris lirik. Setelah mengumpulkan data, penulis mengidentifikasi makna asosiatif yang terkandung dalam lirik lagu berdasarkan teori Leech, mencari tahu arti atau pesan lagu, dan yang terakhir adalah membuat kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan dan diskusi.

Setelah melakukan analisis data, penulis menemukan ada tiga puluh enam ekspresi yang mengandung makna asosiatif dan makna asosiatif yang dibawa dalam kata dan frasa. Ada enam kata yang termasuk dalam makna yang tercermin, tiga

kata makna gaya, tiga kata makna konotif, dua kata makna kookatif, dan dua puluh dua kalimat makna afektif. Arti afektif adalah jenis makna yang paling banyak ditemukan dari data penelitian ini. Hal ini dikarenakan lirik lagu tersebut menggunakan banyak istilah yang berkaitan dengan perasaan pribadi penulis lagu dan fungsinya adalah menyampaikan sikap atau perasaan pribadi penyanyi atau penulis lagu tersebut. Dalam lagu pertama berjudul "*On My Way*", penulis telah menemukan arti dari niat penulis lagu untuk menulis lagu ini. Lagu ini sendiri bercerita tentang seorang wanita yang memiliki keberanian untuk bertarung dengan rasa takut dan melewati semua rintangan kehidupan. Dalam lagu ini, ada banyak kata-kata yang mengandung perasaan pribadi. Lagu kedua yang berjudul "*Lily*" juga berisi perasaan pribadi seorang gadis bernama Lily yang keluar dari zona nyamannya kemudian tersesat dan ingin kembali ke tempat dulu. Dua lagu ini mengandung banyak sikap dan perasaan pribadi.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, maka penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam dua lirik lagu Alan Walker berjudul "*On My Way*" dan "*Lily*" paling banyak ditemukan makna afektif yang mengekspresikan sikap atau perasaan pribadi penyanyi. Penulis menyarankan kepada para peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengembangkan arti asosiatif atau jenis keseluruhan makna teori Leech dengan objek yang berbeda misalnya film, novel, berita, dan sebagainya. Cobalah untuk menggunakan teori lain tentang makna asosiatif dan gabungkan dengan objek lain dalam bidang linguistik atau sastra.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1. 1. Background of the Study

Language is an essential communication system for human beings. It is a communication tool for people that cannot be separated with its context and meaning in every utterance spoken. Saltina (2016) mentions that as a dynamic element, language can always be analyzed and learned using vary approaches, such as the theory of semantics.

Semantics is a subfield of linguistics that studies meaning. Since language is an effective tool for communicating and happens to be various based on the area it is used with a different function, the meaning of it also becomes important. How many times language use in daily life for people to interact with each other cannot be separated from the use of words and sentences with a certain meaning, which is the scope of semantics.

According to Pateda (2001:79), the term meaning indicates a confusing collection of words or terms. Meaning always blends with the utterance and sentence whether it is written or spoken. There are two types of meaning, conceptual meaning and associative meanings which the categorization is based on whether there is any relation (reflection and association) between one meaning and the other. Conceptual meaning is a meaning that in accordance with its concepts, its referential and unrestricted form any association or relations. Therefore, the conceptual meaning is the same as referential, lexical, and denotative meanings. Meanwhile, the associative meaning is a meaning which is possessed by a word that is related to the relation of the word itself with the context out of the language.

Language is not only present in communication, but also in other aspects of people's lives. The example is in the mundane things that we do every day. In everyday life, people always spend their free time watching television, reading

books, cooking, singing, or listening to music. The activities are carried out based on their hobbies. Reading books make people gain knowledge and aspiration. Listening to a song or even singing also makes them relax. A song has its character. There are sad songs, happy, and love songs. It depends on the lyrics of each song. Someone who is grieving will listen to the happy song to forget their sadness. But some listen to sad songs when their heart is being filled with sadness. There are also who enjoy listening to relaxing songs to accompany their life. It all depends on the mood of the listener. The lyrics carried by the song becomes one of the attractions of the listener.

Urbain (2008) mentions that music might be universal in the sense that people widely had separated by language and culture could learn to love the same music. Therefore, in Indonesia, there are a lot of music genres such as music art, rock, jazz, blues, pop, electronic dance music (EDM), etc. Currently, electronic dance music from western countries are very popular in Indonesia and a big part of Indonesian teenagers or young adults love this electronic dance music genre especially Alan Walker's songs. They love the song because of the rhythm, melody, harmony, etc. But some of them do not know the meaning.

In this research, there are a lot of significances that people can get from the meaning, for example, to increase the vocabulary, and to know how to interpret the song. The song's lyrics and poem have similarities, especially in analyzing interpretation. Therefore, song lyrics can be analyzed by using semantic theory. And then, to analyze the associative meaning in a song's lyric the writer will use a semantic approach. According to Leech (1983) that in semantic there are five categorized meanings; connotative, stylistic, affective, reflected, and collocative. The writer chose Geoffrey Leech's theory to understand associative meaning generally, it is classified into five categorize as associative meaning.

Leech (1983) stated that "Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. For example, she looks so blue. In this sentence, the word blue does not represent colour but it has the meaning of sad. Stylistic meaning is "A piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use" (Leech, 1983, p.14).

Affective meaning, according to Leech (cited in Vizental, 2009, p.29) is used to express the speaker's emotion, his/her feelings, and attitudes towards things or events going on. The reflected meaning is "The meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense" (Leech, 1983, p.16). And the last is collocative meaning. Leech (1983, cited in Vizental, 2009, p.31) stated that collocative meaning represents a sequence of lexical items that habitually co-occur. They appear and function together.

Furthermore, the writer observed the lyrics of the song by Alan Walker. Alan Walker himself is a British national, he was born in Northampton United Kingdom. He started his career as a songwriter and singer until his songs were heard by millions of people around the world. The writer chose the song from Alan Walker because the characteristics of the song performed has a hidden meaning, and the lyrics of the song make the listeners addicted to continue listening and singing to this song composed by Alan Walker.

the words or phrases containing associative meaning in lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song entitled "*On My Way*" and "*Lily*". Alan Walker first published this song in 2019. It can be accessed on YouTube, Spotify, Joox, or other music media. The reason why the writer chose Alan Walker's popular song is because the lyrics contain associative meaning, and it is one of the featured songs in Indonesia in 2019.

Based on the background and statement above, the writer is interested in analyzing the associative meaning in the lyrics of the song especially in the lyrics of Alan Walker's EDM (Electronic Dance Music) song. Therefore, the writer takes the title of this research "*Associative Meaning in The Lyric of Alan Walker's Popular Song In 2019*". And the writer will select two of Alan Walker's popular songs in 2019. Thus, the significance of this study can be expected that the readers will be able to recognize and understand about associative meaning. The writer hopes that the readers will know about the use of associative meaning in song lyrics.

1. 2. Problems of the Study

Based on the explanations of the background of the study, the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are types of associative meaning occurred in the lyrics of Alan Walker's popular song in 2019?
2. What are the meaning of the lyric of Alan Walker's popular song in 2019?

1. 3. Objectives of the Study

To answer the problems mentioned previously, the objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the associative meaning occurred in the lyric of Alan Walker's popular song in 2019.
2. To analyze the meaning of the lyrics of Alan Walker's popular song in 2019.

1. 4. Definition of key terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the writer provides three key terms used in the study to help the readers understand the content of this study.

1. Associative meaning: The types of meaning which lexical items carry beyond their actual semantic charge (Vizental, 2009, p.17)
2. Song: Song is the act or art of singing
3. Lyric: Lyrics is a word of a song or an expression of the writer's feeling for singing.
4. Alan Walker: British songwriter and DJ (Disk Jockey)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theoretical frameworks covering definition of semantics, associative meaning, types of associative meaning, interpretation, song lyrics, biography and previous study.

2. 1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter includes relevant previous studies and theories that the writer used as references. Related theories which have links with this study are semantics and associative meaning. The main data in this analysis is the song lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song in 2019 entitled *On My Way* and *Lily* and it will be supported by some resources.

2.1.1 Semantics

According to Chaer (2009), the word semantics is a technical term which refers to the study of meaning. With the assumption that meaning is part of the language, so semantics is also a part of linguistics, which is the study of language. Similarly to sound and grammar, the meaning component also occupies a certain level. In conclusion, semantics is science regarding meaning and interpretation. In accord with Chaer's statement, semantics is a wide discourse since it also refers to the structure of aspects and the function of language (Pateda 2010).

2.1.2 Associative Meaning

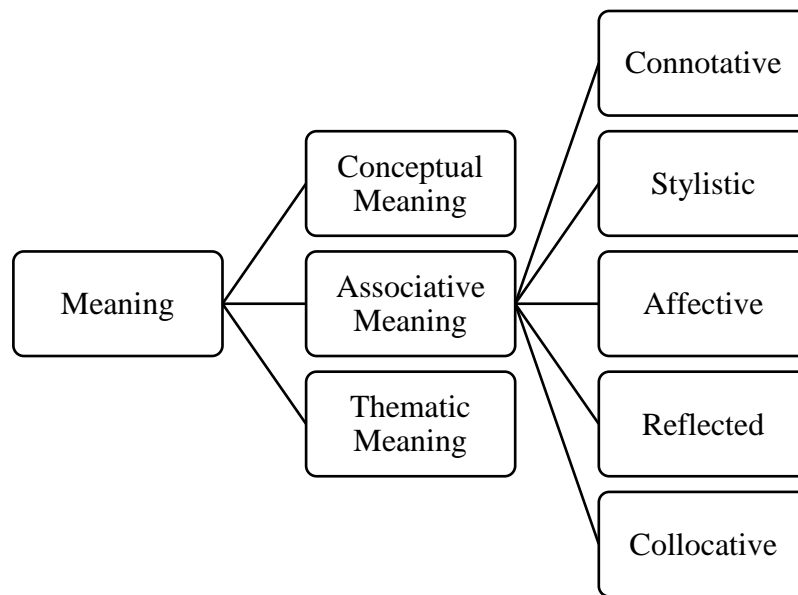
According to Leech (1983), the associative meaning is unstable meaning and have individual experience involved and it is different with conceptual meaning.

Chaer (1995), says that associative meaning is a symbolism that is commonly used in daily life. Associative meaning has shifted from the real meaning, but if it looked closely, there is a connection between those.

As it stated by Finch (1998), this kind of meaning is the extra resonance and echo that can be utilized to strengthen the emotional effect. It can also be used in so

many social and cultural contexts. From the definitions above, the writer concludes that associative meaning is an unstable meaning which has various interpretations, unlike conceptual meaning.

Figure 2.1.2 Types of Meaning (Based on Leech's theory, 1983)



2.1.3 Types of associative meaning

According to Leech (1983), there are five types of associative meanings. They consist of connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning and collocative meaning.

2.1.3.1 Connotative Meaning

Leech (1983) stated that connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression based on what is meant. Connotative meaning is more than the dictionary meaning which has a correlation with the viewpoint of personal, social, and communities. For example, the word *Girl* has such connotative meanings as an *underage child*, *crying babies*, *father-daughter*, *frail*,

full of tears, skirt, etc. moreover, the word *toilet* connotes the meanings of *uncleanliness, unpleasant smell, house of germ and bacteria*. Additionally, the connotative meaning is more than the dictionary meaning which embraces putative properties of reference due to the viewpoint of personal, social, or communities. This meaning is relatively unstable from age, society, and personal experience in the real world to associate.

2.1.3.2 Stylistic Meaning

According to Leech (1983), stylistic meaning relates to the use of language to establish and regulate social relations and to maintain social roles. A Language that people used in communication is related to the social circumstances of the speaker's culture. Leech (1983) mention that stylistic variation can be differentiated into:

1. Dialect

The language of a geographical region or a social class.

2. Time

The language of the eighteenth-century, modern age, etc.

3. Province

Province refers to the language of law, ancient, and advertising, etc.

4. Modality

The use of language of memoranda, lecture, joke, etc.

5. Singularity

The use of language according to the style of an individual, i.e. the style of Dickens, Hemingway, Austen, etc.

6. Status

The use of language whether its polite, colloquial, slang, and language.

2.1.3.3 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1983), the affective meaning is something that reflects a speaker's personal feelings, including the attitude towards the listener or the attitude towards something that is being discussed. In this meaning type, the feeling of speaker or writer to the hearer or reader is clear. For example, statements are measured according to politeness with the object of getting people to be polite such as *I'm terribly sorry to interrupt, but I didn't realize that you're an expert on my life and how I should live it. Please continue while I take notes.* The utterance is supposed to be a polite impression. However, it would be sarcasm if the intonation used is stressed.

2.1.3.4 Reflected Meaning

Leech (1983) stated that reflected meaning is the meaning that appears in cases of multi-conceptual meaning, integrating one meaning from a word relating to our understanding of another dimension. For example the word *mole*. According to Cambridge Dictionary the word mouse means "a small mammal that is almost blind, has dark fur, and lives in passage that it digs underground. But in a medical or cosmetic, *mole* is a small, dark spot or lump on a person's skin. In conclusion, word that is considered to have reflected meaning has different meaning with its literal meaning and it may not have similar meaning with the reflected meaning.

2.1.3.5 Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning deals with the word which is associated with another word in order to make the word become a good phrase and sound correct. According to Leech (1983), collocative meaning means the meaning of the word obtained in accordance with the meaning of words that tend to occur together with it. For example,

the words *man* and *woman* share common ground in the meaning of human sexuality but may be distinguished by the range of nouns which they are likely to co-occur or collocate. For instance, *man* can be employed with words such as *masculine*, *car*, *bike*, *suit*, meanwhile, the word *woman* occurs with the words such as *girly*, *motherly*, *pretty*. The function of this meaning is used to convey the associate of words which tend to occur in the environment.

2.1.4 Interpretation

Veverka, J (1976) stated that “interpretation is a communication process, designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage, through involvement with objects, artifacts, landscapes and sites.”

2.1.5 Song Lyrics

According to Abram (1985), song lyrics is a short poem that consists of expressions by the singers. It reveals the thought of perception, idea, and feeling expositions. Song lyrics is categorized as literary work since the core of it is a poem that contains an individual’s emotion which sung by the singers (Nyoman, 2009). The meaning of song lyrics is special to the song that affects the diction, content and rhyme, according to Little (1970). Based on Semi (1984), song lyrics is a very short poem that values emotion.

2.1.6 Biography of Alan Walker

Alan Walker, who was born on 24 August 1997, is a Norwegian-English music producer and DJ. Growing up in the digital era, he finds his passion in computers that leads to his curiosity in programming and graphic design. Alan Walker previously had no musical experience, but then he self-taught himself by watching Youtube about music production.

In 2012, he listened to David Whistle (as known as DJ Ness) and asked the senior to help him produce music. Alan then started his whole music career from

his laptop with FL Studios. In the same year, he started to produce his music and his songs directly attracted some record labels.

Alan Walker's song, "*Faded*", got so many attention after the release in 2014 at YouTube through *NoCopyrightSounds* record label. Now his song has more than 200 millions viewers which makes it become a popular song in television stations and also other electronic platforms.

2. 2. Previous Studies

The writer will take two studies related to this study. The first is a study conducted by Charmila (2015) from Brawijaya University entitled *A Study of Associative Meaning Found In The New Articles On Regional Elections Law In The Jakarta Globe Online Newspaper*. She used the theory of associative meaning introduced by Leech (1983). Charmila used a qualitative approach in finding the associative meaning. The result of this first study showed that there are fifty-five sentences are containing associative meaning. The associative meaning was found in word, phrase, and sentence. There are twenty-five words belonging to reflected meaning, thirty words of stylistic meaning, twelve words of connotative meaning, two words of collocative meaning, and twenty-one sentences of affective meaning.

The second previous study entitled *The Associative Meaning Found In The News Articles On KPK Acid Attack In The Jakarta Post* by Ulumudia (2017) from Brawijaya University. She used the theory of associative meaning by Leech (1983). She used a qualitative approach in finding the associative meaning. The result of this study showed that there are thirty-nine sentences containing associative meaning. There is a connotative meaning, nineteen words of social meaning, twelve words of affective meaning, two words of reflected meaning, and two words of collocative meaning.

Table 2.1 Previous studies and the current study

Author	Charmila (2015)	Ulumudia (2017)	Betha (2020)
Theory	Leech (1983)	Leech (1983)	Leech (1983)
Method	Qualitative	Qualitative	Qualitative
Object	News articles on regional elections law in the Jakarta Globe online newspaper	News Articles on KPK Acid Attack in The Jakarta Post	Lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song in 2019

From those table, there are some similarities from previous studies with the current study. In the current study, the writer also uses the theory of Associative Meaning by Leech (1983) and explained the findings. And the current study, the first previous studies by Charmila and the second previous studies by Ulumudia both use a qualitative approach in finding associative meaning. But the difference is the object of the study which this current study uses *Lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song in 2019* while the first previous studies uses *Articles on Regional Elections Law In The Jakarta Globe Online Newspaper*. And the second previous studies used *News Articles On KPK Acid Attack In The Jakarta Post*.

Based on the studies that had been conducted before, the writer was interested to conduct with the similar research related with two previous studies, but this research used lyrics of Alan Walker popular Song in 2019. The writer interpreted the associative meanings in the song lyrics used semantics theory by Leech (1983) and used qualitative approach to found the associative meaning.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains how the writer conducts the research, starting from the object the study, data collection and validation, data analysis, and finally conclusion.

3.1. Research Design

In this research, the writer used a qualitative method. According to Ary, D (2010, p.420) “the qualitative method inquired deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than statistics and numbers”. Moreover, Strauss & Corbin (1988), p.10) argues that the term of qualitative research means any type of research that produce finding not the result by statistical procedures or other means of quantification and qualitative research refer to research about person’s lives experiences, behaviors, and another social phenomenon. Since this study is about interpreting meanings, the writer applied the qualitative research rather than quantitative research.

Besides, the writer also used document analysis. Ary, D (2010, p.458) also stated that “Document or content analysis is research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material”. The writer used document analysis because the writer analyzed the associative meaning found in the two Alan Walker song lyric entitled “*On My Way*” and “*Lily*” which is in the form of written text.

3.2. Data Source

The data source of this study is *Alan Walker Popular Song in 2019*. In qualitative data according to Strauss & Corbin (1988, p11), it is not referring to quantifying of qualitative data. Instead, it describes a non-mathematical process of interpretation, discovering concepts and relationships in raw data and then organizing these into a theoretical explanatory scheme. Data which are obtained in qualitative research might include document, film, or videotapes, and etc. while the

data of this research are *Lyrics of Alan Walker Popular Song in 2019*. Alan Walker released a single 'Live Fast', the single consisted of eight songs, and the writer chose only two song. In this research, the writer used words and sentences in the text or lyrics of popular songs by Alan Walker that released in 2019 namely '*On My Way*' and '*Lily*' that contains associative meanings. The writer chose to analyze the two songs because one of the songs namely '*On My Way*' became the PUBG (Player Unknown Battle Ground) event's theme song for the one-year anniversary of the game, (Liputan6, 2019)

The Tencent party who handled the PUBG game chose the Alan Walker song entitled "On My Way" because this song has a characteristic with the game being played. PUBG itself is a RPG (Role Play Game) which is a game about war using firearms. The song "On My Way" is suitable for this game because in the song lyrics there are same characteristics, which is about being the best, being the winner after beating everyone in the game. And the second song entitled 'Lily' became top 15 year-end charts in US Top Dance or Electronic Albums (Billboard) in 2019, (Billboard, 2019) This song has a special appeal for the listeners. This song also has a tone that makes listeners addicted. and unique song lyrics add to the appeal of listeners to continue singing it make the writer interested in analyzing the song. According to the primer data source, the writer downloaded, saved, and listened to the chosen songs carefully and critically.

3.3. Data Collection

To collect the data, the writer did step by step based on these procedures:

1. Selecting two song by Alan Walker that are released on 2019 entitled "*On My Way*" and "*Lily*".
2. Reading thoroughly the song lyric.
3. Selecting the sentences, phrases, and words concerning associative meaning.
4. Classifying the phrases or clauses by Leech (1983)
5. Coding the data for example, S1 means song 1 and L11-20 means line 11 until 20

6. Collecting the data which related the theory of the associative meaning accorded to Leech (1983).
7. Collecting the data which contain of associative meaning and then they are underlined.

3.4. Data Analysis

The data was analyzed used Geoffrey Leech's theory about associative meaning to analyze associative meaning and the meaning of the lyric Alan Walker's popular song in 2019. There were steps of data analysis:

1. Identifying the sentences that are considered to have associative meaning.
2. Classifying the findings of word, phrase or sentence based on the types of associative meanings with use theory by Leech (1983) to answer the first research problem.
3. Searching for the literal meaning in Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary
4. Describing meaningful sentences based on its Associative meaning.
5. Interpreting the meaning of the song with utterances that found in the lyrics to answer the second research problem.
6. Reporting the results of the data analysis
7. Discussing the findings
8. Summing up the results of the data analysis

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the findings and discussion. The writer explains the answer of problem of the study based on the result of the analysis.

4.1 Findings

The findings answer problems of this study, the first problem of the study is the types of associative meaning used in *the lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song* in 2019. The second problem of this study concerns with the interpretation of associative meaning found in the *lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song* in 2019. The findings are elaborated as follow:

4.1.1 The Types of Associative Meaning Used in Alan Walker First Song “*On My Way*”

The writer was classified the findings of word, phrase or sentence based on the types of associative meanings. The data display will be coded for example, S1 means song number 1 and L11-20 means line 11 until 20 with use theory by Leech (1983). The types that carry associative meaning found in the first song lyrics entitled “*On My Way*” are displayed in the following table and also it is typed in bold. The full lyrics would be presented in the appendices page.

On My Way

Sabrina Carpenter, Alan Walker

I'm sorry but
Don't wanna talk, I need a moment before I go
It's nothing personal

I draw the blinds

They don't need to see me cry

'Cause even if they understand

They don't understand

So then when I'm finished

I'm all 'bout my business and ready to save the world

I'm taking my misery

Make it my bitch; can't be everyone's favorite girl

So take aim and fire away

I've never been so wide awake

No, nobody but me can keep me safe

And I'm on my way

The blood moon is on the rise

The fire burning in my eyes

No, nobody but me can keep me safe

And I'm on my way

Lo siento mucho (Farru), pero me voy (Eh)

Porque a tu lado me di cuenta que nada soy (Eh-ey)

Y me cansé de luchar y de guerrear en vano

De estar en la línea de fuego y de meter la mano

Acepto mis errore', también soy humano

Y tú no ve' que lo hago porque te amo (Pum-pum-pum-pum)

Pero ya (Ya) no tengo más na' que hacer aquí (Aquí)

Me voy, llegó la hora 'e partir (Partir)

De mi propio camino, seguir lejos de ti

So take aim and fire away

I've never been so wide awake

No, nobody but me can keep me safe

And I'm on my way

Table 4.1 The type of associative meaning found in the first song “On My Way”

No.	Words	Connotative meaning	Stylistic meaning	Affective meaning	Collocative meaning	Reflected Meaning
1.	On My Way S1, T (Datum 1)	✓				
2.	Make it Bitch . S1, L11 (Datum 10)		✓			
3.	I’m sorry but S1, L1 (Datum 2)			✓		
4.	Don’t wanna talk , I need a moment before I go. S1, L2 (Datum 3)			✓		
5.	It’s nothing personal . S1, L3 (Datum 4)			✓		
6.	They don’t need to see me cry . S1, L5 (Datum 6)			✓		
7.	‘Cause even if they understand , they don’t understand. S1, L6 (Datum 7)			✓		
8.	I’m taking my misery . S1, L10 (Datum 9)			✓		

9.	<u>Lo</u> siento mucho, pero me voy S1, L20 (Datum 16)			✓		
10.	Y me canse de luchar y de guerrear en vano S1, L22 (Datum 17)			✓		
11.	Y tu no ve' que lo hago porque te amo S1, L25 (Datum 19)			✓		
12.	I draw the blinds . S1, L4 (Datum 5)				✓	
13.	Blood Moon S1, L16 (Datum 14)				✓	
14.	The fire burning in my eyes. S1, L17 (Datum 15)				✓	
15.	I'm all 'bout my business and ready to save the world. S1, L9 (Datum 8)					✓
16.	So, take aim and fire away. S1, L12 (Datum 12)					✓
17.	No, nobody but me can keep me safe . S1, L12 (Datum 13)					✓

18.	De estar en la línea de fuego y de meter la mano S1, L23 (Datum 18)					✓
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4.1.1.1 The Data from the Connotative Meaning

Datum 1: On My Way. (S1,T)

One connotative word is found in this title of the song and that word is *way*. In this title the function of the word *way* is a noun. The word *Way* is considered to have connotative meaning because it has more than its conceptual meaning. The literal meaning of *way* is “a method, style or manner of doing something” but this lyric the word *way* has another meaning. It can be interpreted as to travel or move to a new place. There is a relation between these two meanings so that the word *way* in this lyric can be considered as a connotative meaning.

4.1.1.2 The Data from the Stylistic Meaning

Datum 10: Make it Bitch. (S1, L11)

In this sentence, there is one stylistic meaning word and that is *Bitch*. The word *bitch* is a noun and it belongs to stylistic meaning. Based on Cambridge Dictionary, the word *bitch* is a very informal word in fifteen centuries for calling a woman who is unreasonable, aggressive, or weak. But its original use as a vulgarism and suggested high sexual desire in a woman. And the word *bitch* belongs to stylistic meaning because it is based on the characteristic of stylistic meaning in differentiating the language based on the word status about the position in relative social, professional, especially in political commercial context.

4.1.1.3 The Data from the Affective Meaning

Datum 2: I'm sorry but (S1, L1)

The meaning of the sentence above is classified into the affective meaning. It is because affective meaning deals with the opinion or statement of a person containing their feelings or emotions about something to be recognized by other people. In the sentence, the singer said that she feels sorry because she does not want to talk to anyone according to the lyrics of L2.

Datum 3: Don't wanna talk, I need a moment before I go. (S1, L2)

This sentence is considered as an affective meaning because of the singer's statement that deals with their feeling or emotion. In the sentence, she does not want to talk with anyone and she needs a little time before going somewhere.

Datum 4: It's nothing personal. (S1, L3)

This sentence is considered as an affective meaning because it is an opinion stated by the singer about her feelings. Since it contains a person's opinion and it contains her feelings about her own problem, this sentence belongs to an affective meaning. The sentence above stated that she does not want anyone to know about her problem, and she wants to keep it to herself,

Datum 6: They don't need to see me cry. (S1, L5)

This sentence deals with the singer's personal feelings. Because she does not want anyone to know that she is crying. This sentence is considered as an affective meaning.

Datum 7: 'Cause even if they understand, they don't understand. (S1, L6)

This sentence above belongs to affective meaning. The reason is that the sentence which is the singer's statement indirectly contains her feeling about anyone that they think to understand her, but in reality they do not understand at all or pretend to understand.

Datum 9: I'm taking my misery. (S1, L10)

This sentence is categorized into affective meaning since it is the expression of the singer toward her misery. Affective meaning deals with people's opinion or statement that contains their emotion towards something.

Datum 16: Lo siento mucho, pero me voy

(I'm really sorry, but I gotta go) (S1, L20)

This sentence is categorized into affective meaning because it is a statement in Spanish language which means "I'm really sorry, but I gotta go" in English. This sentence contains the singer's feelings about how she apologized to those who talk to her that she had to leave.

Datum 17: Y me canse de luchar y de guerrear en vano

(And I got tired of fighting and war in vain) (S1, L22)

This sentence is considered as affective meaning. The reason is because the sentence is a statement stated by the singer containing her emotion or personal feeling. In that sentence, the singer feels tired of fighting in vain. In other words, the singer felt exhausted struggling even though she knew everything was useless.

Datum 19: Y tu no ve' que lo hago porque te amo

(And you do not see that I do it because I love you) (S1, L25)

This sentence also belongs to affective meaning because it contains the singer feeling toward someone that she likes. In this sentence, it directly shows the singer disappointment because someone that she likes does not know that the singer is doing all the fighting for him because she loves him.

4.1.1.4 The Data from the Collocative Meaning

Datum 11: Can't be everyone's favorite girl. (S1, L11)

The word *girl* in this sentence belongs to collocative meaning. It is a noun and has the meaning of “a female child or young woman, especially one still at school.” In brief, the word *girl* sometimes means someone daughter but if the word *girl* is changed with the word *daughter*, it would not fit with the adjective *favorite* that comes after the noun. The word *daughter* means “used to refer to someone female child in general”. The word *favorite daughter* seems to make sense but it sounds strange and unnatural. Collocative meaning represents a sequence of lexical items that habitually appear and function together. Therefore, the word *girl* cannot be replaced with the word *daughter* even though it has similar meaning.

Datum 14: The blood moon is on the rise. (S1, L16)

In the sentence above, there is one word that is classified into connotative meaning and that word is *blood moon*. It is categorized into connotative meaning because the word has more than its literal meaning. The meaning of the word *blood* is “the red liquid that is sent around the body by the heart, etc”. Meanwhile the word *moon* is “Round object that moves in the sky around the earth and can be seen at night, etc.” However, in this sentence the two words *blood* and *moon* can be interpreted as “hard times are coming.”

Datum 15: The fire burning in my eyes. (S1, L17)

The last connotative meaning in this sentence is the word *fire*. The word *fire* is considered as a connotative meaning because it has more than its conceptual meaning. The literal meaning of the word *fire* is “state of burning that produces flames and might produce smoke”. However, since the subject mentions that she feels a burning heat in their eyes. It signifies that the subject feels a sense of eagerness to go through a difficult time according to the lyrics of the L16.

4.1.1.5 The Data from the Reflected Meaning

Datum 5: I draw the blinds. (S1, L4)

In the sentence above, there is a word that is categorized into reflected meaning. The word *blinds* considered as reflected meaning because it has the characteristic of reflected meaning which occurs when a word can have more than one possible meaning which has different types of uses. In this sentence, the word *blind* is a verb which generally means “someone that is unable to see, permanently or for a short time”. However, this meaning does not suit the context of the sentences which are talking about the singer’s circumstances, but this word also has another meaning that is “to make someone unable to notice or understand something”. The second meaning is more suitable because it related with the singer’s circumstances who does not want to know her state and she wants to give or draw a distance to everyone.

Datum 8: I’m all ‘bout my business and ready to save the world. (S1, L9)

In this sentence has one word that is categorized as reflected meaning. It is the word business which is a noun and has a meaning “the activity of buying and selling goods and services”. In this sentence, the meaning does not match the context since it is talking about saving the world which does not have any relations with money. The other meaning of the word business is “the things that people do or the matters that relate only to someone”. It can be seen that this meaning is more suitable to the context of the sentence about saving the world.

Datum 12: So, take aim and fire away. (S1, L12)

In the sentence above, there is a word that is categorized into reflected meaning. That word is fire which functions as a noun and has more than one meaning. The first meaning of the word “the state of burning that produces flames that send out heat and light.” and the second meaning is “the shooting guns or other weapons”. The second meaning does suit this sentence because the fire case in this sentence is about someone who has a weapon, has aim for something and is ready to shoot.

Datum 13: No, nobody but me can keep me safe. (S1, L12)

In this sentence the word safe is considered as reflected meaning. The word safe is a noun and it has some meaning, “a strong box with special locks where valuable thing especially money or jewel are kept”. However, safe in this sentence is not a place to safe a valuable items but it is more to “not in danger or likely to be harmed” since safe here means place that can make people feels completely safe and without injury.

Datum 18: De estar en la linea de fuego y de meter la mano

(to be in the line of fire and put your hands up) (S1, L23)

There is one word classified into reflected meaning in this sentence and that word is *fuego*. The word *fuego* is a Spanish word that has the meaning of fire in English. The word *fire* is a noun and it has more than one possible meaning. The first meaning is “state of burning and produces flames and might produce smoke” and the second meaning is “the shooting of guns or other weapons”. Based on the content of the sentence, the second meaning suits the context better than the first ones.

4.1.2 The Types of Associative Meaning Used in Alan Walker Second Song “Lily”

The types that carry associative meaning found in the second song lyrics entitled “Lily” are displayed in the following table and also it is typed in bold. The full lyrics would be presented in the appendices page.

Lily

Alan Walker, K-391

Lily was a little girl
Afraid of the big, wide world
She grew up within her castle walls
Now and then she tried to run

And then on the night with the setting sun

She went in the woods away

So afraid, all alone

They warned her, don't go there

There's creatures who are hiding in the dark

Then something came creeping

It told her, don't you worry just

Follow everywhere I go

Top over the mountains or valley low

Give you everything you've been dreaming of

Just let me in, ooh

Everything you want in gold, I'll be the magic story you've been told

And you'll be safe under my control

Just let me in, ooh

Just let me in, ooh

She knew she was hypnotized

And walking on cold thin ice

Then it broke, and she awoke again

Then she ran faster than

Start screaming, "Is there someone out there?"

Please help me

Come get me

Behind her, she can hear it say

Follow everywhere I go

Top over the mountains or valley low

Give you everything you've been dreaming of

Just let me in, ooh

Everything you want in gold, I'll be the magic story you've been told

And you'll be safe under my control

Just let me in, ooh

Just let me in, ooh

Table 4.2 The type of associative meaning found in the second song “Lily”

No.	Words	Stylistic meaning	Affective meaning	Collocative meaning	Reflected Meaning
1.	She grew up within her castle walls S2, L3 (Datum 22)	✓			
2.	She knew she was hypnotized S2, L18 (Datum 32)	✓			
3.	Afraid of the big, wide world S2, L2 (Datum 21)		✓		
4.	Now and then she tried to run S2, L4 (Datum 23)		✓		
5.	So afraid , all alone S2, L7 (Datum 25)		✓		
6.	They warned her, don't go there S2, L8 (Datum 26)		✓		
7.	It told her, don't you worry S2, L11 (Datum 27)		✓		
8.	Give you everything you've been dreaming of S2, L14 (Datum 28)		✓		

9.	Just let me in , ooh S2, L15 (Datum 29)		✓		
10.	And you'll be safe under my control S2, L17 (Datum 30)		✓		
11.	She knew she was hypnotized S2, L18 (Datum 31)		✓		
12.	Start screaming , "Is there someone out there?" S2, L22 (Datum 33)		✓		
13.	Please help me S2, L23 (Datum 34)		✓		
14.	Come get me S2, L24 (Datum 35)		✓		
15,	Behind her, she can hear it say S2, L25 (Datum 36)		✓		
16.	Lily was a little girl S2, L1 (Datum 20)			✓	
17.	She went in the woods away S2, L6 (Datum 24)				✓

4.1.2.1 The Data from the Stylistic Meaning

Datum 22: She grew up within her castle walls (S2, L3)

There is the stylistic word in this sentence and that word is *Castle*. It is considered as stylistic meaning because the consideration is from the language of the ninth-century. The word Castle in the ninth-century has a meaning of “a large strong building, built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect the people inside from any attack”. Based on the sentence above, it means that the subject “Lily” is a child who is protected from the outside world by her parents and lives in the castle as the safest place.

Datum 32: She knew she was hypnotized (S2, L18)

In the sentence above, there is one stylistic word hypnotized. The word hypnotized is a verb and based on the language status it is a formal word and usually associated with the medical world in modern age (psychologytoday.com). Hypnotize means “to put someone in a state of hypnosis and completely influence or control someone”. It means that Lily was being controlled by someone without her knowing.

4.1.2.2 The Data from the Affective Meaning

Datum 21: Afraid of the big, wide world (S2, L2)

The statement above is considered as affective meaning. It is because affective meaning deals with the opinion or statement of a person containing their feeling or emotions to be recognized by other people. In that sentence, the singer explains how the subject “Lily” has a fear of the outside world.

Datum 23: Now and then she tried to run (S2, L4)

The sentence above belongs to affective meaning. The reason is that the sentence in which is the singer explains that the subject “Lily” tries to escape or run into somewhere.

Datum 25: So afraid, all alone (S2, L7)

This sentence is categorized into affective meaning since it is the expression of the subject “Lily” felt fear because she was all alone and no one was with her.

Datum 26: They warned her, don’t go there (S2, L8)

This sentence is affective meaning. It is because it meets the characteristic of affective meaning which is dealing with people’s opinion containing their emotion toward something. It is a statement that people around the subject “Lily” has warned her not to go to a place that is prohibited or not allowed anyone to enter.

Datum 27: It told her, don’t you worry (S2, L11)

This sentence belongs to affective meaning because it is a statement which also indirectly contains the third person’s words so that the subject “Lily” does not have to worry about what is going to happen.

Datum 28: Give you everything you’ve been dreaming of (S2, L14)

This sentence is considered as affective meaning because it is an opinion stated by the third person. Since it contains a person’s opinion and it contains his feelings about the government, this sentence belong to affective meaning. The sentence above stated that the third person will give the subject “Lily” everything that she wants and will grant it all.

Datum 29: Just let me in, ooh (S2, L15)

This sentence is classified into affective meaning since it is about somebody’s statement accompanied by their feelings about something. In this sentence, the third person expresses his desire to enter the place that he wants and mentions.

Datum 30: And you’ll be safe under my control (S2, L17)

This sentence is categorized into affective meaning. The reason is because the sentence statement stated by the third person contains his emotion related to his

statement above. In that sentence, the third person wants the subject “Lily” to trust him if she is safe under his control.

Datum 31: She knew she was hypnotized (S2, L18)

This sentence is categorized into affective meaning since the sentence above contains a person’s emotion and feeling. The person is the subject “Lily” who feels and knows very well if she is being controlled and influenced by someone without her knowing.

Datum 33: Start screaming, “Is there someone out there?” (S2, L22)

This sentence belongs to affective meaning. It contains the subject “Lily” statement about her screaming like she is asking for help, and she asked if there was anyone out there who could help her.

Datum 34: Please help me (S2, L23)

This sentence also belongs to affective meaning because it contains the speaker’s feelings. In this sentence, it also directly shows the speaker request for help to rescue her.

Datum 35: Come get me (S2, L24)

This sentence is categorized into affective meaning since the sentence above contains a person’s emotion. The subject “Lily” called for help and wanted someone to take her to somewhere safe.

Datum 36: Behind her, she can hear it say (S2, L25)

This sentence belongs to affective meaning. It contains the subject “Lily” can hear the voice of someone (The third person) who wants her to follow him wherever he is.

4.1.2.3 The Data from the Collocative Meaning

Datum 20: Lily was a little girl (S2, L1)

The word *girl* in this sentence belongs to collocative meaning. It is a noun and has the meaning of “a female child or young woman, especially one still at school.” In brief, the word *girl* sometimes means someone daughter but if the word *girl* is changed with the word daughter, it would not fit the adjective little that comes after the noun. The word daughter means “Used to refer to someone female child in general”. The word little daughter seems to make sense but it sounds strange and unnatural. Collocative meaning represents a sequence of lexical items that habitually appear and function together. Therefore, the word *girl* cannot be replaced with the word daughter even though it has similar meaning.

4.1.2.4 The Data from the Reflected Meaning

Datum 24: She went in the woods away (S2, L6)

This sentence has one word that is categorized as reflected meaning. it is the word woods. This word is classified into reflected meaning because the word woods has one than one possible meaning as a noun which generally means “trunks of trees and can be used as a building material”. However, this sentence does not require a wood to build something so that this meaning does not fit the sentence. The other meaning of the word woods is “an area of land covered with a thick growth of trees”. The second meaning is suitable for this sentence since the subject “Lily” enters a place such as wood forest.

4.1.3 The Interpretation of Associative Meaning Used in the lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song in 2019.

Below are the detailed interpretations of associative meaning found in the lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song in 2019. The literal meaning of the words, phrases, and idioms are taken from Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary third edition.

4.1.3.1 The Interpretation from the first song "*On My Way*"

The song "*On My Way*" has a story about the singer or the subject "I" who wanted to fight fear and fight against all the obstacles of life. It can be seen from several uttered examples written in the first until third lyrics, "*I'm sorry but don't wanna talk. I need a moment before I go, it's nothing personal.*" The point of this lyric is very clear, showing the condition of the subject "I" did not want to be disturbed. In the fourth until seventh lyrics, it is written that "*I draw the blinds, they don't need to see me cry. Cause even when they understand, they don't understand.*" In this second lyrics section represents how the condition of the subject "I" does not want people to see her cry, although people feel if they understand her feelings, but in reality they do not understand at all. While in the eighth until eleventh lyric, "*So then when I'm finished, I'm all 'bout my business and ready to save the world. I'm takin' my misery. Make it Bitch, can't be everyone's favorite girl.*" The lyrics in this section seem to be more emphasized to when someone is ready to fight for life, it all depends on themselves. Even if they had to fail or lose, things like that are common, and she must be strong to fight. And in the fourteenth lyric "Nobody but me can keep me safe." The lyrics in this section is clearly that nobody cannot make her safe except herself. It could be said that the subject "I" here has a problem trusting other people.

On My Way wanted to tell the listener that anyone should be brave to fight all obstacles of life, face the world with their own mind. No matter how difficult the obstacles, be strong and brave. If you are strong, then you are going to get

through everything perfectly. Not only be strong, you have to be brave. If there is no sense of courage then your life journey will remain in place even if you have a strong sense, and do not trust anyone because maybe the closest person can become an enemy.

4.1.3.2 The Interpretation from the second song “Lily”

The second song entitled “Lily” has a story about a little girl named “Lily”. She grew up in an isolated place according to the utterance of the third lyric “*She grew up within her castle walls*”. And in the fourth until seventh lyric “*Now and then she tried to run, and then on the night with setting sun. She went in the woods away, so afraid all alone.*” This section clearly tells that she tried to run away in the evening and make her way into the woods but she was lost and scared because she was all alone. While in the eighth lyrics “*They warned her, don’t go there, there’s creature who are hiding in the dark. Then something came creeping and it told her, don’t you worry.*” It was clearly that someone had warned her not to enter the woods because there was a strange creature hiding in the dark. Suddenly, the creature told her not to worry and just trust him. This creature seems to seduce Lily by promising her that he will give everything she wants. It can be seen in the fourteenth lyric “*Give you everything you’ve been dreaming of, just let me in. Everything you want in gold, I’ll be the magic story you’ve been told.*” Fortunately, Lily knows that she has been hypnotized and walks away and screams for help, it can be seen in the eighteenth until twenty third lyric “*She knew she was hypnotized. And walking on cold thin ice then it broke, and she awoke again. Then she ran faster than. Start screaming is there someone out there please help me.*” Again, Lily asked for help so that someone would come and help her.

This second song entitled “Lily” has a meaning and moral message to always be careful with everything that we do not know, the good or the bad thing. Curiosity is a good thing, but not all the curiosity leads well. Get out of comfort zone is also a good thing, but to come back again is a different story. When someone is in their comfort zone, it is a place where no one can be hurt. So that person will desperately keep their comfort zone because they do not want to lose it.

Table 4.3 The Frequency of Associative Meaning in the Lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song entitled "On My Way" and "Lily".

No	Types of Associative Meaning	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Connotative Meaning	3	8,3%
2.	Stylistic Meaning	3	8,3%
3.	Affective Meaning	22	61,1%
4.	Reflected Meaning	6	16,7%
5.	Collocative Meaning	2	5,6%
Total		36	100%

The affective meaning words are mostly found in the data about 61,1% since the lyrics are about the singer's personal feeling or emotion, the writer has interpretation that those two songs should use many terms related with emotion and also informal words because it belongs in a person's personal feeling. Also, the associative meaning found in the lyrics showed language style in terms of the use of words in the sentence.

4.2 Discussion

In the findings, there are thirty-six data contained associative meanings which are taken from the lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song in 2019. Those meanings are reflected meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, and collocative meaning. From the findings, the writer found twenty-two words that belong to affective meaning, six words of reflected meaning, three words of stylistic meaning, three words of connotative meaning, and two words of collocative meaning.

The theory of associative meanings proposed by Leech (1983) is the theory that the writer used to interpret and explain the data. The data taken from the *lyrics of Allan Walker's Popular Song* in 2019. The first song lyrics are entitled *On My Way* about a motivation about life that must be lived no matter what the circumstances. Every life there must be challenges and obstacles, and everyone has to go through all those things to get what they want. Like the phrases according to Herrick (1650) "no pain no gain means no effort, no success". The second song lyrics entitled *Lily* had an interpretation about how to deal with life, always be careful with everything that we do not know, the good or the bad thing. Curiosity is a good thing, but not all the curiosity leads well.

The differences between this study from the previous studies are on the type that mostly found in the data, and the interpretation. In Charmila (2014) variation of meaning types based on Leech (1983) theory about associative meaning in articles about regional election law was to give a different impression and color to the news about politics that mostly are serious and complicated, and the type of association meaning found in the articles were stylistic meaning because the articles discussed about politics and used many terms that related with law and formal word. While Ulumudia (2017) the interpretation of associative meaning found in the articles showed language style in terms of the use of words in the sentence. The associative meaning can affect the reader by using easy language as it covers the overall language relationships used in the general community, the type of association meaning found in the articles were stylistic meaning because the the articles show something on social relationship between speakers and readers and can be seen from the dialect that shows the surrounding environment. Meanwhile in the current study was researched about a song lyric that express personal feelings or emotion of the singer.

In this study, the variation of meaning types based on Leech (1983) theory about associative meanings in articles about lyrics of Alan Walker's Popular Song was to give different impressions and color to the song lyrics. By using different

kind of words such as idiom, non-literal meaning word, statement filled with emotion, and so on will make the song lyrics more attractive and addictive to sing.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion of the study. The conclusion covers the summary of the findings and the suggestion is for the researcher who is interested in conducting a research in Semantic especially associative meaning.

5.1 Conclusion

This study was conducted to find out the associative meaning found in the lyric of Alan Walker's popular song and the interpretation of the associative meaning found in the song lyrics. There are two song from Alan Walker album. Those songs are entitled *On My Way* and *Lily*. After conduction the data analysis, the writer found there are thirty-six data contained associative meanings and they carried in both words and phrases. Those meanings are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. From the findings, the writer found three words that belong to connotative meaning, three words of stylistic meaning, twenty-two words of affective meaning, six words of reflected meaning, and two words of collocative meaning.

The affective meaning words are mostly found in the data since the lyrics are about the singer's personal feeling or emotion, the writer has interpretation that those two songs use many terms related with emotion and also informal words because it belongs in a person's personal feeling. Also, the associative meaning found in the lyrics showed language style in terms of the use of words in the sentence.

The interpretation of the first song has meaning about a woman who has the courage to fight with fear and pass through all the obstacles of life. The second song also contains the personal feeling of a girl named Lily who came out of her comfort zone then got lost and wanted to go back to where she used to be. And to always be careful with everything that we do not know, the good or the bad thing.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer suggests the further study to investigate the type of associative meaning or even the whole seven types of meaning proposed by Leech in different objects. The object can be a novel, movie, newspaper, etc and it can be in Bahasa Indonesia or other languages. For example, the next researcher can analyze the associative meaning of the best-seller book or novel in Indonesia entitled *Sebuah Seni Untuk Bersikap Bodo Amat* by Mark Manson or *#88 Love Life* by Diana Rikasari. Also, the next researcher can use different theories about meaning in different objects, language, and theory can give more variation and knowledge in Semantic field especially about meaning. The writer realized that this thesis is beyond the word perfect and requires improvement. Therefore, the writer expects the study or further research to be conducted, so that better results will be obtained.

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APPENDICES

On My Way

Sabrina Carpenter, Alan Walker

I'm sorry but
Don't wanna talk, I need a moment before I go
It's nothing personal
I draw the blinds
They don't need to see me cry
'Cause even if they understand
They don't understand

So then when I'm finished
I'm all 'bout my business and ready to save the world
I'm taking my misery
Make it my bitch; can't be everyone's favorite girl

So take aim and fire away
I've never been so wide awake
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way
The blood moon is on the rise
The fire burning in my eyes
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way

Lo siento mucho (Farru), pero me voy (Eh)
Porque a tu lado me di cuenta que nada soy (Eh-ey)
Y me cansé de luchar y de guerrear en vano
De estar en la línea de fuego y de meter la mano

Acepto mis errores', también soy humano
Y tú no ve' que lo hago porque te amo (Pum-pum-pum-pum)

Pero ya (Ya) no tengo más na' que hacer aquí (Aquí)
Me voy, llegó la hora 'e partir (Partir)
De mi propio camino, seguir lejos de ti

So take aim and fire away
I've never been so wide awake
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way
The blood moon is on the rise (Is on the rise, na-na)
The fire burning in my eyes (The fire burning in my eyes)
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way

I'm on my way
Everybody keep me safe
Everybody keep me safe
Everybody keep me safe
Everybody, everybody on my way

So take aim and fire away
I've never been so wide awake
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way
The blood moon is on the rise
The fire burning in my eyes
No, nobody but me can keep me safe
And I'm on my way

Lily

Alan Walker, K-391

Lily was a little girl
Afraid of the big, wide world
She grew up within her castle walls
Now and then she tried to run
And then on the night with the setting sun
She went in the woods away
So afraid, all alone

They warned her, don't go there
There's creatures who are hiding in the dark
Then something came creeping
It told her, don't you worry just

Follow everywhere I go
Top over the mountains or valley low
Give you everything you've been dreaming of
Just let me in, ooh
Everything you want in gold, I'll be the magic story you've been told
And you'll be safe under my control
Just let me in, ooh
Just let me in, ooh

She knew she was hypnotized
And walking on cold thin ice
Then it broke, and she awoke again
Then she ran faster than
Start screaming, "Is there someone out there?"
Please help me

Come get me
Behind her, she can hear it say

Follow everywhere I go
Top over the mountains or valley low
Give you everything you've been dreaming of
Just let me in, ooh
Everything you want in gold, I'll be the magic story you've been told
And you'll be safe under my control
Just let me in, ooh
Just let me in, ooh

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh
Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh
Everything you want in gold, I'll be the magic story you've been told
And you'll be safe under my control
Just let me in, ooh

Follow everywhere I go
Top over the mountains or valley low
Give you everything you've been dreaming of
Just let me in, ooh
Then she ran faster than
Start screaming, "Is there someone out there?"
Please help me
Just let me in, ooh